

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until Thursday next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to announce that at the session today, no business will be transacted, except for the taking of action on the resolution to be submitted by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB]. It is not planned to have any statements made or insertions made in the RECORD or bills introduced today. On an occasion such as this, it has been the custom of the Senate to have only the formal resolution presented, and action taken thereon, followed by adjournment.

I may say that arrangements will be worked out with members of the family of the late Senator NEELY, the distinguished minority leader, the Senator's colleague from West Virginia, and other Senators, to set aside a day for eulogies; and appropriate announcement will be made at the proper time.

DEATH OF SENATOR NEELY, OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it is with sorrow that I announce to the Senate the death on Saturday morning, January 18, 1958, of our colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia—Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY.

Later, as is the custom of the Senate, there will be set aside a day when Members of this body will have an opportunity to speak in eulogy of our departed colleague, this distinguished statesman. At that time I expect to speak again in respect to Senator NEELY.

However, I should like now to state briefly some facts about his life and his great record of public service and to make some brief, personal observations concerning his long and eventful career.

MATTHEW M. NEELY was born at Grove, Doddridge County, W. Va., November 9, 1874.

In 1902, he graduated from West Virginia University, and was that year admitted to the Marion County bar. He was a successful lawyer from his earliest days at the bar, and occasionally found time throughout his busy public career to take part in trials before the courts.

The first public office he held was that of mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., an office to which he was elected in 1908. From that time until his death—a period covering half a century—he dedicated his abilities to serving the people of his State; and they reciprocated by electing him to Congress 10 times, and once to the governorship of his State.

He served as clerk of the House of Delegates from 1911 to 1913, and was first elected to the House of Representatives on October 14, 1913, to fill an unexpired term in the 63d Congress. He

was reelected to the 64th, 65th, and 66th Congresses.

In 1922, he was elected to the first of five terms in the Senate. He was elected to a second term in 1930, and was reelected in 1936.

He resigned from the Senate on January 12, 1941, to become the Governor of West Virginia.

In 1946, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1948 was again returned to the Senate. He was reelected in 1954 for the term beginning January 5, 1955.

On October 21, 1903, MATTHEW M. NEELY was united in marriage to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont, W. Va. This gracious lady survives him, as do two sons and a daughter, Alfred R. Neely, John Champ Neely, and Mrs. Harold S. Pettit.

Senator NEELY was a member of numerous charitable, fraternal, and civic organizations. He was a veteran of the armed services of our country, having served in the First Regiment, West Virginia Voluntary Infantry, throughout the Spanish-American War.

Although an injury he sustained in a fall a little more than a year ago kept him confined to the hospital much of the time during the 85th Congress, his keen interest in the problems of our country remained as great as ever. Despite his physical infirmities of the past months, his mind remained sharp and clear to the last. One of his last, great resolutions, expressed only a short time before his death, was to gain Congressional approval for a large cancer research program.

Upon learning of Senator NEELY's death last Saturday morning, I made the following statement, with which I close my remarks today:

I have learned with great personal sorrow of the death of Senator NEELY. So far as I know, no one has served our State longer or more notably in the National Government, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. He also served as Governor of the State. His long career in public life has been equaled by very few men. He was a noted and eloquent orator and a strong advocate of any cause that he espoused. While we belonged to different political parties, our personal relationship as Senators was friendly and cordial, and we conferred upon subjects of interest to our State. The people of West Virginia mourn the passing of their distinguished fellow citizen and statesman. I extend to the members of his family my deepest sympathy.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and request its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 243) was read, and considered by unanimous consent, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased at Fairmont, W. Va.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Represent-

atives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will later appoint the committee provided for by the second resolving clause of the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator NEELY, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until Thursday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Thursday, January 23, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

II Timothy 2:15: Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman who needeth not to be ashamed.

Almighty God, we have entered upon a new week challenged by tasks and responsibilities which demand the consecration of our noblest manhood and womanhood.

Grant, as colleagues and coworkers, we may feel that America's great hour has come when we must strengthen the moral and spiritual foundations of our Republic if we are to survive and help build a finer civilization.

Inspire us with the firm conviction and the glad assurance that we are always living and laboring for the one thing of supreme importance when we seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 16, 1958, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 242

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to

join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to create a joint Congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President; and

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York, Mr. HOWARD W. ROBISON, be permitted to take the oath of office today. The certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest, and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD W. ROBISON, of New York, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

TESTS OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OR URINE TRIED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR OPERATING VEHICLES WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 969) to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons tried in the District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, with amendments thereto, and insist upon the amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN]?

There being no objection, the Speaker appointed the following conferees: Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Mr. DOWDY, and Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois.

ECONOMIC REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 279)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed, with illustrations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 20, 1958.

To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith my economic report, as required by section 3 (a) of the

Employment Act of 1946. In preparing this report, I have received the assistance and advice of the Council of Economic Advisers. I have also had the advice of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies of the Government.

I set forth below, in condensed form, what I consider to be the major conclusions and recommendations of the report.

THE ECONOMY IN 1957

The past year was a prosperous one, despite a decline in the closing months. Over 65 million people were employed, 300,000 more than in 1956. The Nation's output of goods and services totaled \$434 billion, and personal income was \$343 billion. Both were 5 percent larger than in the preceding year. A considerable part of these increases, however, reflected higher prices.

In the final quarter of the year, gross national product was about 1½ percent below the peak reached in the third quarter. Personal income after taxes declined one-half of 1 percent, and personal consumption expenditures somewhat less. In December, however, unemployment amounted to 5.2 percent of the civilian labor force, compared with 4.3 percent in September.

This change in economic conditions called for adjustments in economic policies. During much of the year, the task of restraining inflationary pressures was paramount, and policies were directed to this end. In the closing months of the year, and currently, the task has been to facilitate readjustments in the economy essential to the resumption of sustainable economic growth, but to do so without reviving inflationary pressures.

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

As we look ahead in 1958, there are grounds for expecting that the decline in business activity need not be prolonged and that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption. The policies of Government will be directed toward helping to assure this result.

The demand for goods and services for final use has been well maintained. A considerable adjustment in inventories has already taken place, and present holdings are generally not heavy. Personal income has fallen very little, and purchases by consumers are continuing at a high level. The confidence of business concerns in the economic future is evidenced by their long-range plans for the expansion and improvement of production facilities and the high rate at which they are carrying out these plans. The increasing amount of resources committed to research and development is further evidence of this confidence and assures the continued working of forces that make for expansion.

Financial conditions are increasingly favorable to resumption of economic growth. Credit is more readily available and its cost is lower. These conditions, together with the recent reduction in the cash investment required of prospective home buyers under Federal mortgage insurance programs, tend to promote increased home building. More ample and

lower cost credit also favors a continuation of the large and growing volume of capital expenditures by State and local governments, and should help moderate the decline in investment outlays by business concerns.

At the turn of the year, the economy was beginning to feel the effects of an acceleration of the placement of defense contract awards, prompted by the need to move forward quickly with programs essential to the strengthening of the Nation's defenses.

THE LONGER PERSPECTIVE

At a time like the present, when the economy is adjusting to the large additions to productive capacity made in the past few years, it is well to view our economic prospects in a longer perspective and to consider some of the sources of our strength.

There are good reasons for confidence that a vigorous expansion of our economy can be sustained over the years. Our domestic market for goods and services has about doubled every quarter of a century, and we should do at least as well in the next 25 years. The needs and wants of our growing population will continue to enlarge markets for output. To keep pace with expanding requirements, State and local outlays must continue rising at some such rate as the recent \$3 billion a year. Research and technological developments are opening up vast new fields for profitable investment. Worldwide economic development can enlarge foreign markets for our products. The annual personal savings of Americans, which are close to \$20 billion, and the strength of our financial institutions, will help attain the economic capacity necessary to meet these growing requirements.

The latest challenge of international communism will require a further increase in the economic claims of national security, which are already heavy. If we follow suitable private and public policies, this challenge can be met without distorting our economy, or destroying the freedoms that we cherish. Whatever our national security requires, our economy can provide and we can afford to pay.

THE CHALLENGE TO ECONOMIC POLICIES

A realistic appraisal of our economic prospects, though it warrants confidence, also requires that we acknowledge an unfavorable feature of recent economic developments. In 1957, our gross national product rose 5 percent, but four-fifths of this increase was accounted for by rising prices.

There are critical questions here for business and labor, as well as for Government. Business managements must recognize that price increases that are unwarranted by costs, or that attempt to recapture investment outlays too quickly, not only lower the buying power of the dollar, but also may be self-defeating by causing a restriction of markets, lower output, and a narrowing of the return on capital investment. The leadership of labor must recognize that wage increases that go beyond overall productivity gains are inconsistent with stable prices, and that the resumption of economic growth can be slowed by wage increases

that involve either higher prices or a further narrowing of the margin between prices and costs. Government, for its part, must use its powers to help keep our economy stable and to encourage sound economic growth with reasonably stable prices.

The resumption and maintenance of economic growth promise greater economic capability for meeting the Nation's needs. If this opportunity is to be fully realized, however, growth must take the form of increases in real output, accompanied by a stable price level. This can be achieved if weight is given to long-run as well as short-run considerations in policies and practices that affect our economic welfare. It can be guaranteed by a public opinion that is alert to the consequences of wrong policies and insists on policies which will yield economic growth without inflation.

MEASURES TO HELP ATTAIN ECONOMIC GOALS

A legislative program is presented in this report to help solve urgent problems that confront the Nation today, foster a resumption of growth, and build stronger foundations for economic advances in the years ahead. Fiscal policies are recommended to meet, within the framework of a budget in which expected revenues are adequate to cover projected expenditures, the Nation's needs for strengthened defenses, for the improvement of our position in science and education, and for other essential activities. Legislation is proposed to increase the effectiveness of the Federal Government's credit programs and its programs for the insurance and guaranty of private credits; to widen and strengthen our economic ties with other nations; to foster adjustments intended to bring agricultural production into line with commercial demands and reduce the fiscal burden of price-support programs; to give individuals greater protection against economic hardships, promote integrity in labor-management relationships, and improve industrial relations; to enhance the competitive character of our private enterprise system; and to strengthen the economic position of small businesses.

Favorable consideration of this program will materially enlarge the Nation's capacity to meet present challenges and to achieve sustainable economic growth and improvement in the years ahead.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to those Members who have special orders for today, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] that we will not have any special orders today. So they may govern themselves accordingly.

ASSISTANCE IN OUR PRESENT TAX AND BUDGET EMERGENCY

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my

remarks and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which I feel will assist in our present tax and budget emergency in a substantial way.

The Soviet Union has catapulted a tremendous challenge aimed directly at the international stature of the United States. This Government must recapture, in as brief a period of time as our capabilities will permit, the leadership momentum which has marked our progress through most of the past 50 years. The challenge, however, is an insidious one because in our attempt to develop ultimate weapons which we pray will never be used, we may be tempted to sacrifice our democratic institutions and the delicate balance of our successful economy.

The problem, therefore, is to find the means to strengthen our defenses and still maintain our prosperity and American way of life.

The economic indicators of the past several months make it abundantly clear that the rates of taxation are already at too high a level for long-range operation. The Government has been finding it necessary, as a matter of fact, to increase the flow of risk capital into the economy by the purchase of Government securities in the open market. This and other similar measures have been taken in order to prevent an outright depression. Where then is the money to come from? We cannot further sacrifice the integrity of our economic structure; and to directly mobilize our industrial resources would be a complete and utter defeat without the firing of a shot. But the money is here and the resources are here—money and resources which can be tapped without violently disturbing our economy.

We must systematically begin to plug the many loopholes in our Internal Revenue Law. The first glaring loophole which can easily be plugged is that concerning the millions of people who file no income tax return at all. The bill is aimed at this vulnerable target.

By a simple and inexpensive provision this bill will force several million tax evaders who have never filed tax returns to do so or to be immediately exposed and apprehended.

Recent statistical studies have shown that more than 26 billion dollars of income is not reported. At average rates this means that nearly 7 billion dollars in taxes are evaded. This figure does not include additional billions which may be chiseled on exemptions, deductions, and expenses.

My proposal would require the Secretary of the Treasury to give a numbered receipt card to everyone filing an income tax return.

No one will be able to do business with the Government where his signature is required without placing the number of his receipt card alongside of his signature. Failure to do so will be reported immediately to the Secretary of the

Treasury and any such documents will be considered void.

The receipt will merely signify that a return has been filed. It will not give further information.

Racketeers and tax cheats will find their normal business activities thus curtailed.

In order to supplement the provisions of the act, I have written to the Secretary of the Treasury asking that upon the passage of this bill that he request all State and municipal governments to cooperate with the Department of the Treasury either by means of regulations or laws in the numerous instances where signatures are required, such as with automobile registrations, driving licenses, jury duty, voting, corporation applications, opening of bank accounts or safe deposit vaults, applications for telephones and in other relevant situations.

In my letter to the Secretary, I further suggested that he obtain the cooperation of police departments and prosecuting officials in the cases of arrests, accident reports, and so forth. It was also indicated that in the event the proposal is made into law I would communicate with the Bureau of the Census requesting that this information be made part of the 1960 census procedure. Following is the text of the aforementioned letter:

JANUARY 16, 1958.

HON. ROBERT B. ANDERSON,

The Secretary of the Treasury, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Mindful of the tremendous task confronting you in producing revenue in the present state of emergency, I am introducing a measure which I believe will assist you in the collection of approximately \$7 billion of additional revenue without increase in any tax rate or additional cost to any taxpayer. Copies of the bill are enclosed herewith.

The problem of apprehending the millions of persons who have never filed a return has always been a major one.

Recent statistical studies indicate that more than \$26 billion of income are unreported. At the average rate this would mean nearly \$7 billion are evaded in taxes. This does not include additional billions which are chiseled on exemptions, deductions, and expense accounts.

The ancient, ineffective, and frowned-upon informer method has never produced a tangible or substantial result. I feel, therefore, that by the simple provisions contained in my measure this will be rectified at once.

Forwarding of a numbered receipt card to a taxpayer is inexpensive and expeditious. This has never been done for the individual taxpayer. By requiring any person doing business in the normal course with the Federal Government where a signature is required, to annex such a number with his signature, or the reason why such number is not available, would restrict the life of the tax cheat and the racketeer. It would flush him out by the provisions which require his failure to furnish this information to be sent directly to you, from which point your agents would take over. Decent taxpaying citizens would surely have no objection as the receipt card would not divulge any confidential information nor would it involve in any way the accuracy of the return.

I realize, of course, that this would leave a gap in which the evader might possibly be able to continue his activities without dealing at any time with the Federal Government. Upon passage of the bill, I respectfully request that you communicate with

each and every State and municipal government asking their cooperation either by law or by regulation to require this procedure to be followed in all appropriate cases of dealings in and with local or State governments, such as with automobile registrations, driving licenses, voting, jury duty, corporation applications, opening of bank accounts or safe deposit vaults, applications for telephones, and in other relevant situations.

It is my considered opinion that this not only has a practical effect but a most salutary one. It in no way curtails constitutional or civil rights. It is merely for purposes of information and no law-abiding citizen could validly object. It is no different from many instances in which a person is required in ordinary transactions to supply his social-security number.

The additional money which must surely flow in as a result of this act would provide the funds sorely needed at the present time. It would provide a method for obtaining information as to past illegal evasion. In this connection, it is further respectfully requested that communication be had with local and State law-enforcement agencies and police departments in situations in which apprehensions and accident reports are made in the normal course, to forward information on this item. A further thought occurs to me that perhaps in the taking of the 1960 census this item might be added as an additional bit of information.

The principle behind the bill is that the Government should not act for or protect those who refuse to contribute to its defense and support.

I would appreciate your comment on the foregoing proposal.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT ZELENKO,
Member of Congress.

The bill would merely be one to supply information and would do so on a thorough and substantial basis instead of the ancient, inefficient, isolated, and frowned-upon informer process. It will not in any way curtail or infringe upon the civil or individual rights of any law-abiding person as it is merely a means of further identification. It is no different from many instances in which a person is required in ordinary transactions to supply his social-security number.

The substantial increase in tax income which must surely result by this act will ease the tax burden on all taxpayers. If estimates are correct, it might even supply the additional funds needed in our present emergency.

The principle behind the bill is that Government should not act for or protect those who refuse to contribute to its defense and support.

In closing, I wish to extend to the Scripps-Howard newspapers and to Jack Steele, one of their outstanding journalists, my sincere praise for their recent series on the vital problem of tax abuses. As a matter of fact this bill may be said to be one of the results of their call for immediate action by the Congress.

I urge the early passage of this legislation.

THE PRESIDENT'S FARM MESSAGE

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, I have received a telegram from Fred Heinkel, president of Missouri Farmers Association, concerning the President's farm message. Fred Heinkel is one of the Nation's most distinguished and highly respected farm leaders and authority on our farm problems. He is especially noted for his loyalty to and for what is in the best interests of the farmers of America. This is his comment:

COLUMBIA, Mo., January 17, 1958.

HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The President's farm message of yesterday reveals a complete lack of understanding of the farm problem and a lack of sympathy for the plight of American farmers. In the main, it is simply a plan for economic disaster. We hope that the Congress will reject his proposals and will unite to see that such a program is not enacted into law.

It should be recognized that the President's proposal constitutes, not a farm program, but the abolition of a farm program.

The technological revolution in agriculture, as described by Mr. Eisenhower, has resulted in a vast increase in the productivity of our Nation's agriculture. Through increased efficiency and new scientific approaches to farming, an enormous benefit has been conferred upon the people of this country and of the whole world. However, the cost of this revolution, which has been tremendous, has been borne by the farmers alone and the benefits flowing from such advances have been reaped almost exclusively by the nonfarm population.

The President and the Secretary of Agriculture have failed to see the effects of a farm depression upon the rest of the Nation's economy. Historically, general depressions have been farm led and farm fed. The Nation's economy is today feeling the severe effects of the farm depression which has been gaining momentum since 1952. We hope that the administration will soon recognize—even though it has not done so yet—that a sound and prosperous agriculture is an absolute necessity to a sound national economy. This may be a forlorn hope, but we feel that the Congress can and will take such steps as are necessary to put agriculture in a strong and healthy position.

It is significant that at the same time the President was announcing his disastrous program, the Federal Reserve Board dropped margin requirements to 50 percent on the purchase of stock on the stock market. Obviously, the move in lowering these down payment requirements is to bolster the sagging stock market. The Nation's leaders should recognize that the stock market sag and the business slump generally have their roots in an ailing agriculture. Government participation is the only presently available means whereby the prices of agricultural products can be maintained at an equitable level. Maintenance of farm prices is necessary if we are to forestall bankruptcy for our farmers and prevent the spread of this depression to every part of our country.

MISSOURI FARMERS ASSOCIATION,
F. V. HEINKEL, President.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEART LAW

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, many years ago, the chief inducement for a person to become an employee of the Federal Government was the security provided by the Federal retirement system.

That has been canceled, to a large extent, by the Social Security Act, the private pension plans, and the fringe benefits applying to employees in private industry, that have come into being in recent years.

There has not been comparable progress in the relationship between the Federal Government and its employees.

The retirement and disability compensation laws have not been amended to cover their obvious shortcomings and to bring these systems in line with modern conditions and circumstances.

For instance, what protection is there for the individual—or his family—who is disabled or dies from a heart condition, when that individual is an employee of the Federal Government?

When a man is injured on the job, or dies as a result of that injury, the claim is definite and clear.

But the human heart works 24 hours a day, and the strain on it caused by the job, may weaken it over a period of time, and may not become evident until he reaches home, or, even while he is asleep.

Because the Federal laws do not cover such contingencies, and because such omissions in the laws deny to Federal employees the protection to which they are entitled under these circumstances, I propose a Federal employees' heart law to fill this gap.

As it is plainly impossible to check every Federal employee's heart upon the conclusion of his day's work, or, in the absence of unusual circumstances, to decide that the impairment of his heart began on or off the job, the equitable presumption is that it was occasioned by his work.

I believe, therefore, that the retirement and disability compensation laws affecting civilian employees of the Federal Government should be amended to make this presumption clear and binding, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

In this way, we shall strengthen the protection afforded to employees of the United States Government, thereby improving the confidence and morale of such employees.

In heart cases, they must not suffer because of defects in the present laws that, in effect, militate against their retirement and disability compensation rights.

My bill, to be known as the Federal employee heart law will create a presumption that certain impairment of health caused by hypertension or heart disease of a Federal or District of Columbia employee is incurred in line of duty for purposes of certain retirement and disability compensation laws or systems.

Subject only to the following conditions, to protect the public interest:

First. That such employee shall have passed an appropriate physical examination immediately prior to his entry into such employment, or within 6 months after the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later; and

Second. That it is not established by competent evidence that such condition of impairment of health was not incurred in the course of his employment.

As Federal employees are entitled to retirement and disability compensation rights similar to those that protect workers in private industry, I submit that this bill will correct an obvious injustice. And it will provide them with insurance against total or partial disability, or death, resulting from heart impairment or failure that is the reasonable consequence of their employment.

MINERAL LANDS EXCHANGE LEGISLATION

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, already this session, many new proposals have been introduced asking Congress to approve new Federal aid for education programs for the States. Today, I have introduced a measure which asks Congress to approve legislation to permit several public-land States to obtain revenue promised them by Congresses of many years ago. That this long-promised revenue is earmarked for the support of public education is in itself a most persuasive argument for an early approval of my bill.

When Utah and some of the other public-land States were admitted to the Union, the various Congresses recognized that these new States would have a difficult time finding a tax base to support their public education systems. This difficulty arises because in these public-land States more than 50 percent of the area is federally owned and consequently not subject to State and local taxes. In Utah, this untaxable Federal property represents more than 70 percent of the State's land area.

To overcome this taxing deficit, Congress at the time of statehood granted these public-land States numbered sections of land in place. The mineral royalties and other income from these lands was reserved for the support of public schools. In Utah, this grant amounted to four sections out of every township or one-ninth of the State's land area. Similar grants were made to New Mexico, Arizona, and other public-land States.

After these land grants had been made, many Federal reservations in the Western States were created or enlarged. Many hundreds of thousands of acres of land granted for the support of our schools were absorbed within these new reservations as were the potential revenues that these lands would yield. It

is true that the States are granted the right to choose other areas in lieu of the land taken. But the law as it now stands restricts the State's choice to lands not mineral in character.

Mr. Speaker, this restriction on the lands that the States may choose is unfair and unrealistic. Many of the original school sections taken back by the Federal Government have proved rich in minerals, particularly gas, oil, and uranium. Yet under the law, our States cannot replace these lands unless they can find other public-domain lands not mineral in character.

In an era when exploratory wells go 15,000 feet down; when new minerals and new uses for those minerals are being found every day, it is virtually impossible to find any land not mineral in character.

My legislation would remove that restriction. The States would be permitted to select land to compensate them for their losses without this bar. The Federal Government, however, would be protected in that a State could not choose land in a producing status or on a known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field. Thus the Federal Government's interest in proven production on the Federal domain is amply protected.

It appears to me only simple justice to the public-land States involved for Congress to make available revenue sources already dedicated for the support of their schools.

While we are considering broadening Federal aid for education, we should act to make available Federal grants provided for, in some cases, more than 60 years ago.

WHY DISCRIMINATE AGAINST TEACHERS IN TIMES LIKE THESE?

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am in dead earnest about the United States winning this race for scientific supremacy. If we win it, we must remove the present tax discrimination against teachers and offer greater incentives to teacher growth. A lawyer can travel across the week course in pediatrics. His expenses are deductible. A doctor can take a 6-week course in pediatrics. His expenses are deductible. Not so with a teacher. If he takes a 6-week course in summer school, his expenses are not deductible. I think we should not only remove these barriers, but we should offer every incentive.

My attitude is about like the following story. There was a group of small Boy Scouts relating their good turns in Scout meeting. Some hashed over old saws like conducting a blind man across a street or carrying an old woman's traveling bag. But, one boy had a good turn that was really original. He said, "I saw my neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, running for the bus, and I felt they were

too fat and too slow to catch it. So, I sicked the dog on them."

THIS COULD BE OUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO WIN THE RACE FOR SCIENTIFIC SUPREMACY

Gentlemen, to appear before you this morning is an opportunity that I cherish and one for which I am grateful. Along with millions of Americans, I am in dead earnest about winning this race for scientific supremacy, because who knows but that this could be our last opportunity.

In Germany I once saw a statue called Opportunity. It shows a little bald-headed man with only one tuft of hair as a forelock. He is in the posture of running rapidly. The whole idea is that opportunity must be grasped by the forelock when it is coming toward us; it cannot be grabbed from behind once it has passed. Our very existence might depend on grasping today's opportunity to maintain scientific supremacy, and I for one am unwilling to go along with those who say we cannot afford to save our own necks or with those who throw obstructions in the way of scientific progress.

As Adm. Hymen Rickover recently declared:

The powerful thrust of sputnik's launching device did more than penetrate outer space. It pierced the thick armor encasing our complacent faith in America's . . . technological supremacy. It blasted the comfortable conviction that only in an atmosphere of personal independence . . . can science and scientists flourish. It shook the belief . . . that a high standard of material well-being is both the outward manifestation and the necessary basis for technological progress.

It did greatest damage to our trust in the American educational system—up to now almost as sacrosanct as motherhood.

Sputnik may well be the catalyst which brings about drastic and long overdue reforms in utilizing the Nation's intellectual capacities. It may thus do in matters of the intellect what Pearl Harbor did in matters industrial and military. . . . We found then that in a national emergency we could take prompt and vigorous action and perform industrial miracles, so I am convinced we can now take similar action and perform educational miracles. (The Balance Sheet on Education, published by the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation.)

The bills before us today will help to clear away dangerous and unwarranted obstructions to educational progress and, in addition, stimulate that progress.

GREATER TEACHER INCENTIVES A NECESSITY

The psychologist, Flemming, said, "Tell me a boy's I. Q. and I will tell you what he might be able to do; but show me what a boy wants to do and I will tell you what he will do."

The will to do is probably the greatest motivating power in human behavior. It is this motivating power that American education needs in greater abundance. It definitely must be supplied in ever-increasing quantity.

Donald C. McGraw, of McGraw-Hill Book Co., says:

As far as financial incentives are concerned, we have virtually socialized the academic profession. . . . Ironically, the Soviet Union has deliberately and successfully used capitalistic incentives to improve its educational system.

The National Education Association places the average college faculty salary at a little more than the average income of the industrial workers in the United States. The average faculty salary is around \$4,100 for instructors and \$5,730 for associate professors, while the factory workers in 1956 received \$4,580.

Alexander Korol, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, points out that the head of a department in a Russian university can receive 6,000 rubles—or about \$7,200 per year—a month based upon relative purchasing power which is eight times the income of the average Russian worker.

McGraw points out further that the Russian spread of the income between a full professor and the lowest academic professor is greater than 15 to 1, while in the United States full professors earn twice as much as beginning instructors. The president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences is the highest paid man in the nation. Russian teachers of science are given country homes, vacations, maids, chauffeurs, and cars, and are placed in a class with the elite. Furthermore, top science students need not worry about much of anything except keeping up their grades.

**WE CANNOT HAVE SCIENTISTS WITHOUT
TEACHERS OF SCIENCE**

Now, we cannot have scientists without teachers of science, and it is not likely the colleges can attract and graduate in the immediate future a sufficiently large portion of young men and women to meet the manpower needs in education—National Policies Commission, Manpower and Education, page 115.

The same Commission says:

In recruiting teachers there must be extensive provision for inservice training as contrasted with preservice training.

The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School states that—

The most critical bottleneck of expansion and improvement of education in the United States is the mounting shortage of excellent teachers. * * * Colleges and universities have found themselves at a growing competitive disadvantage in the professional manpower market.

This committee estimates that by 1970 there will be only one new Ph. D. available for every four or five new college teachers needed, and that unless something unusual happens our percentage of Ph. D.'s on the college faculties will drop from the present 40 percent to 20 percent—second report to the President, page 30.

The best estimates I can find are that unless college faculty, buildings, and facilities are provided at a faster rate than they are at the present time, by 1970 one out of every three students applying for admission will be turned away.

The President's committee says:

If the United States is to become increasingly a society of students it must also become increasingly a society of teachers. * * * If an unwelcome choice were required between preserving quality and expanding enrollments, then quality should be preferred; because it would do neither individual nor the Nation any good to masquerade mass production of mediocrity

under the guise of higher education. The Nation needs both quality and quantity, and it can have both if it desires to do so. (Commission on Higher Education, p. 4.)

While I was in California this fall I asked the dean of the school of education at my old alma mater, USC, how many teachers he had in practice teaching. He replied, "406." I asked him how many were preparing to teach math and science. He replied, "Seven. Industry is picking off our prospective math and science teachers down in the sophomore and junior years so fast that they are not even leaving us seed corn."

I call your attention to the above facts merely to show that unusual incentives to teachers must be provided, and very soon. The bills before you today, Mr. Chairman, are just one small, but important, step in this direction.

THE LEAST WE CAN DO IS REMOVE TAX DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TEACHER IMPROVEMENT

Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code granting tax deduction for necessary business and professional expenses has been liberally interpreted in areas other than teaching. Business executives with little restraint dine on filet mignon and occupy fancy hotel suites, deducting the costs as necessary expenses. A lawyer may attend a tax institute or a bar association convention in London, a doctor may take a refresher course in pediatrics or an actor may enroll in physical culture to lose weight and these expenses are tax deductible.

This is not so with the teacher. If he attends summer school, enrolls in an extension course during the winter or takes a semester off to "brush up," the expenses are not deductible unless he was forced by administrative edict to take the extra schooling.

Only after the decision of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on May 19, 1950, in the case of Hill against Commissioner, did the Internal Revenue Service concede even to allow the deductions for courses required by administrative edict. However, the IRS still interpreted the court's decision in the most restrictive possible fashion.

The IRS would allow teachers to deduct the cost of their voluntary education providing it does not advance their skills, is of short duration and does not carry academic credit. The drawing of this line is unfortunate and arbitrary. It means that the method used by doctors and lawyers to keep abreast of professional developments is tax deductible, because their method does not involve the granting of academic credit. However, the method used by teachers to keep abreast of changes is not tax deductible, because academic credit is given. The aim in both cases is the same, and the tax treatment should be the same. Doctors and lawyers unquestionably increase their skills and prestige by attending such courses, just as teachers do.

This unfortunate discrimination places a premium on stagnation in education, where dynamism is most urgently needed. Every year new scientific developments turn scientific teachings of the past into the outdated theory or folk-

lore. Yet science teachers cannot even deduct their necessary expenditures to keep abreast in their fields, because the best available method for them to do so is to take college courses, and these are disallowed by IRS.

The IRS has argued that the reason other deductions are allowed, such as for the spangled tights of an entertainer, is because those expenses are necessary for his employment. However, there is no greater need for a doctor to take his voluntary refresher course or the lawyer to attend his voluntary tax institute than for a teacher to take voluntary coursework in his field. It is imperative that we end this discrimination against those who are in the greatest need of help.

**REMOVAL OF THE TAX DISCRIMINATION HAS
OTHER ADVANTAGES**

Removal of the tax discrimination against teachers is not only required for the sake of justice, but it may have a greater impact on education per dollar of cost than any program the Federal Government might consider.

First, the cost of the program is extremely small. Compare a probable revenue loss of \$15 million to \$18 million annually with the billion dollar educational assistance program Congress will consider this year.

Yet the impact of this small expense will be great, because it will be an incentive for teachers to be on top of their field, and it will only help the teachers who are sacrificing the most to stimulate their students. From the standpoint of impact, compare this with a salary increase to teachers. Although this is greatly needed, it suffers from the handicap that the immediate impact is a blanket one, covering equally the alert and the stagnant. Or compare the tax deduction program for teachers' education with a tax deduction on student expenses. This might be meritorious, but it would help the wealthy, who don't need it, even more than the poor who are in lower tax brackets. The impact of the tax deduction for teachers who advance their own training would help only the deserving. It would also enable many additional teachers who must now seek summer work to attend summer school or take evening classes.

A final argument in favor of this type of assistance is that it involves no Federal control and in no way expands Federal bureaucracy. Many Congressmen who want to assist education, but who are concerned about Federal control, should wholeheartedly and promptly support this type of program with great enthusiasm. My bill, H. R. 6131, limits deductions for professional improvements to \$600. I would, however, make no objection to any amendment which would place the total outlay in the tax exemption column.

CHANGING PARTY AFFILIATION

Mr. DELLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. DELLAY. Mr. Speaker, on October 27, 1957, I notified the people of my constituency that henceforth I considered myself a member of the Democratic Party and would support the candidate of that party and its policies and program. Inasmuch as I had been elected to the 85th Congress as a Republican, I did, on November 1, 1957, notify the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., that thereafter I would consider myself an affiliate of the Democratic Party and would, if permitted to do so, attend and become a member of the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives. I was invited to attend such a caucus on January 14, 1958. I make this statement at this time, Mr. Speaker, so that the records and proceedings of this House will properly portray my present party affiliation. I insert at this point a copy of the letter I addressed to the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., on November 1, 1957.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1957.

Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.,
Minority Leader of the United States
House of Representatives, United
States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MARTIN: This is to ask that my name be withdrawn from the rolls of the House as a Republican Congressman. After I vote for the Democrat gubernatorial candidate as well as the entire Democrat ticket for Hudson County, N. J., in the general election on November 5, 1957, I will officially become a member of the Democrat Party.

I have notified the Democrat State committeeman and the Democrat State committeewoman to list me as a member of the Democrat State organization and to notify the chairman of the National Democrat Committee, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader of the House that I will sit on the Democrat side of the House when the next session of Congress convenes.

Thanking you for your many past courtesies and with every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

VINCENT J. DELLAY.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

JANUARY 16, 1958.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
The Speaker, United States House of
Representatives, United States Capitol,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Having changed my politics from Republican to Democratic during the gubernatorial campaign in New Jersey last year, this is my official resignation from the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee as a Republican member.

With my best wishes.

Sincerely,

VINCENT J. DELLAY.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file reports.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING PROGRAM

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a brief statement, to inform my colleagues that the bill scheduled for today will not be brought up. The reason for that is that the Committee on Rules is considering another rule. It is a bill that was reported out last session. There is no real urgency. The bill will be programed next week.

Also I desire to inform my colleagues that due to the death of our dear friend, MATT NEELY, if there is any rollcall on a bill that will be brought up tomorrow or Wednesday, that rollcall will be postponed to Thursday. The other day I announced that rollcalls would take place on Wednesday of that week so that Members attending the funeral services of our late friend, August Andresen, would have the opportunity to return. The unfortunate death of our dear friend, MATT NEELY, took place subsequent to that announcement. The burial will be on Wednesday. So that if any rollcalls are ordered on any bill, they will take place on Thursday instead of Wednesday.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution—House Resolution 444—and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That MILTON W. GLENN, of New Jersey, be elected to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The resolution was agreed to.

POSTPONEMENT OF SPECIAL ORDERS TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all special orders entered for today may be transferred to tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, permission has already been granted for the consideration tomorrow afternoon of the supplemental defense appropriation bill, 1958, which the Committee on Appropriations plans to report tomorrow morning. In that connection I have conferred with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and at this time I ask unanimous consent that all points of order against this bill be waived.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think I ought to say at this point that I do not object to this request because it simply makes in order public works language which has not yet been authorized, the transferability and the appropriation of funds connected with the missiles program. There is nothing else in the bill that would be subject to a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mrs. KELLY (at the request of Mr. ROONEY), for the balance of the week, on account of the death of her mother.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PATMAN, for 30 minutes, on tomorrow and Thursday, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BENTLEY, for 1 hour, on January 27.

Mr. HORAN, for 10 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mr. DENNISON, for 1 hour, on January 27, and 1 hour on January 28.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mrs. KEE.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia and to include a speech made by Hon. BROOKS HAYS, of Arkansas, at the Walter F. George School of Law, Mercer University, Macon, Ga., on November 1, 1957.

Mr. WILLIS.

Mr. REUSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WHITTEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. NEAL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KNOX and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PELLY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER.

Mr. ARENDS and to include extraneous matter.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and inves-

tigation of all matters connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President, to the Committee on Rules.

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries, to the Committee on House Administration.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 131. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to commemorate with appropriate ceremonies the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State of Oregon into the Union.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I announce to the House the passing of a former Member representing the First District of Kansas, W. P. Lambertson, of Fairview, Kans., on October 26, 1957.

W. P., or Bill as he was familiarly known by his friends, was born near Fairview, Brown County, Kans., in 1880 and that was his continuous voting residence during his entire life span, only being away from Fairview while representing the First District in the Congress of the United States. He attended public schools there and later attended Ottawa University at Ottawa, Kans., as well as the University of Chicago Law School.

He had a long record of public service. He served as a representative of Brown County in the Kansas State House of Representatives from 1909 to 1911, and later was speaker of that body in 1919-21. Between these two terms in the house of representatives he served in the State senate, representing the first Kansas senatorial district from 1913 to 1915. He was elected to Congress first in 1927 and served 7 successive terms until 1945. After completing his Congressional career he returned to his farm near Fairview and resumed his first profession, that of a farmer. He continued this pursuit until the time of his death. Mr. Lambertson was preceded in death by his most efficient and attractive wife, Floy, in 1953. Surviving the former House Member are two sons, Milan and Alonzo Lambertson, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert Reynolds and Mrs. Ferrill Copeland.

As a member of the Kansas Legislature and as a Member of this body, Mr. Lambertson was known as a rugged individualist, and as a Member who was always willing to clearly state his views and his position on any issue regardless of the circumstances surrounding the issue, or regardless of whether his position would be a popular one. He took direct issue with many public officials, even including a former President of the United States. He was an ardent foe of communism and was one of the first

Members of this House to raise his voice to warn this body and the Nation of the imminent danger of communism to our American way of life. He was one of the foremost champions for the authorization of the first Un-American Activities Committee, chairmanned by our distinguished colleague, the Honorable MARTIN DIES.

I had a rather unusual association and acquaintance with Mr. Lambertson. I knew him first as a State legislator and a friend of my father's; later as my Congressman, and then as a constituent; but most important as a personal friend. Although not always in agreement with him, I held him in high esteem. His death brings a note of sadness to every Kansan, regardless of political affiliation, and further lowers the curtain on a colorful epic in the history of Kansas from the turn of the century through the 1950's. The leaders of this period guided the destiny of Kansas through three wars, two depressions, several droughts, and witnessed the plowing up of the sod in the West and the development of the great petroleum industry. Their wisdom and dedication to duty helped to provide us with many of the advantages we enjoy today.

Mr. Lambertson was a great son of Kansas, and a loyal and honored Member of this body. His death is a loss to the State and to the Nation.

WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON

The death of former Congressman W. P. Lambertson, of Fairview, occurred last Saturday at the age of 77. Funeral service was held Tuesday. At the request of the children, this writer prepared a tribute to his old friend, which was read at the service at the Fairview Baptist Church. For the benefit of Mr. Lambertson's friends in this county, we produce it here:

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." I think Shakespeare's lines might be transposed to apply to our departed friend, William P. Lambertson. For well on to a half century he provided the political life of his State and Nation with variety. He was a nonconformist. Without sacrificing in any degree his ideals of personal and public morality and justice, he simply did not fit into the common mold in which the general run of public servants are shaped.

"It was my privilege to be with him at the outset of his political career. I was chief clerk of the house in 1909 when Bill Lambertson with his devoted and talented wife arrived, sent down as Brown County's representative. He confided to me then that he expected to embark on a political career. How well he adhered to that resolution is amply proved by his future advances; several terms in the house, including the speakership, a term in the State senate, a term on the board of administration, eight terms in Congress, service as county commissioner and mayor of his town of Fairview. I know of no Kansan who approaches this record in years of public service. And, with one exception, all the offices were won by popular vote of the people.

"In all his periods of legislative and administrative service, I never knew of his influence being subsidized for his own gain by capitalistic interests. More often, when he felt the cause was just, he would be found advocating the rights of the common man.

"He had an exceptionally retentive mind, and I recall no Kansas figure who excelled him in his capacity for making friends, remembering names and events.

"Not always did our views exactly coincide, but on rare occasions when our opinions

clashed, we granted one another the right to his own belief, and respected that privilege. Nothing ever occurred to mar the close friendship that existed over a period of a half century and endured to the end.

"I was always glad that no office or duty ever lured him away permanently from the home where he was born. As a farmer he was deeply rooted to the soil. From his window he could look out on the undulating fields of Brown County land, and behold as fair a scene as exists on the face of the earth.

"The passing of William P. Lambertson will leave a void in the community, and beyond. In the presence and hearing of his friends and neighbors here, I have tried to avoid overstatement or indulge in fulsome flattery. You know the man even better than this writer did. But I am glad, as I know you must be, that he was vouchsafed a full and useful life. His children, relatives, and friends will feel bereft, but the thoughts of the good life he lived will be to them ever a poignant and fragrant memory.

"W. T. B."

[From the Topeka (Kans.) Daily Capital of November 2, 1957]

CLIF STRATTON WRITES

Drove to Fairview last Tuesday to attend the funeral services of William Purnell Lambertson, for whom, during his 16 years in the National House of Representatives and in the years since, we conceived a sincere affection. The Baptist Church building filled; it took half an hour after the services—three ministers paid tribute to "Ole Bill"—for the crowd outside to come inside and file past the bier.

Bill Lambertson, during his 77 years, had a long record of faithful public service: 8 years in the Kansas House of Representatives (speaker in 1919 session); 4 years in the State senate (1913-17); 8 terms in Congress (1929-1945); mayor of Fairview; county commissioner of Brown County, term ending year before his death; minority member State Board of Administration during term of Jonathan Davis as governor.

The farmer from Fairview all his life was a fighting nonconformist. A Republican in politics, he became a stalwart supporter in Congress of the policies and programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt until FDR made his "quarantine speech" during his second term, committing the United States to World War II several years in advance; at that point Lambertson became an America firster and a severe and vociferous critic of FDR and most of the New Deal philosophy.

Until World War II came along, with early and almost daily Congressional committee meetings, Bill was an enthusiastic member of the "Kansas daylight golfing club" that played early morning golf on Washington public courses. Incidentally, he swung just about the sweetest two-iron of any amateur golfer we have known. Other early-bird golfers included Representatives Clifford Hope, Ed H. Rees, the late U. S. Guver and his secretary, Russell Jones, Frank Carlson (now Senator), the late James G. Strong of Blue Rapids, and yours truly—with occasional visitors from home.

One of the highlights of these golfing excursions was the way Bill got us out of a police station. That particular morning Rep. (now Senator) FRANCIS H. CASE of South Dakota was along; Ed REES and I believe FRANK CARLSON also were in the party. Bill "chauffed" us. On the way back we reached the Washington Public Library a few minutes after 8 o'clock. Generally we reached that point a few minutes before 8, when "no left turn" sign went up. This morning it was up, but Bill failed to notice it. All of us were escorted to nearest police station, seated in outer office until the lieutenant would see us, before we were booked. A sergeant kept his eye—and it turned out, both ears—on us.

Bill arose to the occasion. He soliloquized: "Yes, it's true I'm a Member of Congress." Sergeant cocked an ear. "It's true I am a member of the House Appropriations Committee." Sergeant leaned forward, both ears cocked. "Come to think of it, I am on the Appropriations Subcommittee that handles the District of Columbia." The sergeant was on his way to the lieutenant's office with that. The lieutenant emerged, and a pleasant time was had by all.

[From the New York Times of
October 28, 1957]

W. P. LAMBERTSON SERVED IN HOUSE—KANSAS
REPUBLICAN, MEMBER FROM 1928 TO 1944,
DIES AT 77—FOE OF ROOSEVELT

HIAWATHA, KANS., October 27.—William P. Lambertson, Republican Representative from Kansas from 1928 to 1944, died yesterday en route to a hospital from his home in Fairview. His age was 77. The cause of death was not immediately determined.

Mr. Lambertson, an outspoken opponent of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was defeated in the 1944 Republican primary by Albert M. Cole, who was elected to succeed him. Mr. Cole is now Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Surviving are two sons, the Reverend Milan Lambertson, of Kansas City, and Alonzo Lambertson, of Fairview; two daughters, Mrs. Robert Reynolds, of Hiawatha, and Mrs. Ferrell Copeland, of Tucson, Ariz.; a sister and two half-sisters.

In 1940 he said deserving actors and actresses were being deprived of Federal relief because Communists had taken over key posts in the theatrical profession in New York. He charged that seven Communists were on the Actors' Equity Association governing council.

Bert Lytell, president of the association, denied the charges and asked Representative MARTIN DIES, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to investigate them.

In 1942 the association approved in a referendum of its membership the adoption of a constitutional amendment barring Communists, Nazis, and Fascists from holding office or being employed by the union.

As an outcome of Mr. Lambertson's charges, 2 vice presidents and 8 council members had resigned, asserting Communists controlled the organization.

BAREFOOTED CONGRESSMAN

Mr. Lambertson was known in Washington as the barefooted Congressman. He got up at 5 o'clock in the morning to play golf barefooted. He said he never wore a dress suit.

He was born on a farm at Fairview and attended Ottawa (Kans.) University and the University of Chicago Law School. He then went back to farming and made a success of it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks certain newspaper editorials and articles written about our deceased colleague and, further, that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD to pay tribute to Mr. Lambertson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague from Kansas, the senior member of the delegation [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of a former Member of the

House of Representatives from Kansas, the Honorable William P. Lambertson, who has passed on to his reward.

Mr. Lambertson was a Member of this House when I first came to Washington. I served with Mr. Lambertson over a period of 18 years. During that time he was a Member of the Appropriations Committee of the House.

Bill Lambertson, as he was familiarly known, was a man of keen intellect. He was a student of Government affairs. He was well informed. He reached conclusions with respect to matters of state after careful study and deliberation. He had fixed opinions. He was determined in his views. He did not hesitate to take a stand on public issues. When once committed, there was little or no compromise, but you always knew where he stood. He was described by many of his friends as a rugged individualist.

He worked hard. He was sincere. He was deeply religious. He was loyal to his State. He was devoted to his family and to his country. Our sympathy goes out to the members of his family who survive.

THERE IS NO DEATH

There is no death; the stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death; the dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death; although we grieve
When beautiful familiar forms
That we have learned to love
Are torn from our embracing arms.

Although with bowed and breaking heart,
With sable garb and silent tread
We bear their senseless dust to earth,
And say that they are dead.

They are not dead; they have but passed
Beyond the mists that blind us here
Into the new and larger life
Of that serener sphere.

Tho' disenthralled and glorified,
They still are here and love us yet;
The dear ones they have left behind
They never can forget.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I knew Bill Lambertson very well from the time he first came to the House of Representatives. He was a man of fine character. He devoted himself to his work here in the House. He was a valuable member of the Committee on Appropriations and always could be counted on to vote for those things which were in the public interest. He always had courage enough to stand up and say what he thought. I found him a very fine man to work with and one who was absolutely dependable and always striving to make the Government better.

I extend to the family of the deceased my sincerest sympathy.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman from New York for his most eloquent tribute.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, whenever a colleague with whom I have served

passes away, I always feel a sense of personal loss. Hon. William P. Lambertson, of the State of Kansas, with whom I served in the House of Representatives from March 4, 1929, to January 3, 1945, was a unique and interesting character, as well as a man of great ability and integrity.

We were close personal friends, and at that time we were both interested in playing golf. "Bill," as he was affectionately known by his colleagues, had a dry wit and a keen sense of humor. One day when driving home from the golf course he entered a one-way street from the wrong end. A policeman arrested him. "Bill" made no protest when taken to the police station. When asked by the judge who he was, "Bill" replied that he was a Member of Congress. There was consternation in the courtroom, and abject apologies were made by the judge, much to the amusement of the Congressman.

Representative Lambertson was a diligent and able legislator, especially in the field of agriculture. My contacts with my friend by letter continued through the years up to almost the time of his death. He was a grand, good man, and a fine American. I extend my sympathy to his family and friends in this time of their bereavement.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have learned with deep regret of the passing of our former colleague and friend, Hon. William P. Lambertson, of Kansas.

He had a distinguished career in the public service, serving some 8 years in the Kansas House of Representatives, including 1 term as its speaker, serving 4 years in the Kansas Senate, and in other official capacities in his native State, and serving here in this House for some 16 years from 1929 to 1945.

I knew him well because we served together for many years on the Committee on Appropriations, to which he brought ability, independence, and strength of character.

He made a fine contribution to those whom he represented and to the welfare of his country.

I offer my most sincere sympathy to the members of his family and others close to him.

THE LATE HONORABLE MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss that I call the attention of my colleagues to the death of West Virginia's senior Senator, MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, who in addition to his long record of outstanding service in the other body, also served with equal ability for a number of years as a Member of the House of Representatives.

This great statesman first came to Congress in 1913. President Wilson named the late John W. Davis, then representing the First Congressional District of West Virginia, as Solicitor General of the United States. Young NEELY, best known to his close friends as

"MATT," was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Davis.

I am sure our distinguished Speaker will recall Mr. NEELY came to Congress during the first term that launched the remarkable career of service by Mr. RAYBURN, that began 45 years ago.

Among the many and glowing tributes paid this great American, I like most of all the editorial comments in today's daily Post and Times Herald.

The Post editorial writer said, and I quote:

West Virginia's coal miners and organized labor in general lost their most eloquent, untiring, and inflexible Federal servant in the death, at 83, of Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY. His fellow Senators lost one of their hardest working colleagues and, for all his barbed prose in a tough campaign, a thoughtful, kind, and courtly peer. Unfortunately the highest tribute which the Senate could pay to MATT NEELY will probably not be paid. But if he could, he would undoubtedly ask that the eulogies be short and that the committee meetings, just for once, all start on time. Never has the Senate had a more determined foe of wasted words and wasted hours.

The New York Times of Sunday, January 19, 1958, said:

In a political career spanning half a century, Mr. NEELY seldom forsook the role of the common man's David seeking out the Goliath of the special interests.

Twenty-five years in the Senate, nearly another 10 in the House of Representatives and still another 4 as Governor of his native West Virginia spelled out his service in high elective office.

But before going to the House in a special election in 1913, Mr. NEELY put in 2 years as mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., where he practiced law, and another 3 years as clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Mr. NEELY's reputation as a liberal and friend of labor, won early in his Congressional career, earned him a place in the front ranks of the fight for the New Deal and Fair Deal. Few so enlisted brought as much fire to the campaign. He was an orator of the old school, and, if there was anything stronger than his convictions, it was the caustic bite of his tongue.

Senator NEELY also led some memorable fights. His was the bill in 1950 that eventually liberalized the Displaced Persons Act voted by the Republican 80th Congress. And battling for suffrage for the District of Columbia, he said citizens there were "shipwrecked on a voiceless, voteless island in the midst of the greatest ocean of democracy in the world."

At times, Senator NEELY opposed his own self-interest in taking up battles. Thus it was that his fight in 1945 for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, taken up as he himself was making a periodic political comeback, undoubtedly was a factor in his failure to win reelection to the House in 1946.

Senator NEELY never was the all-conquering hero at the polls. Four political defeats accounted for the 8 years he had spent outside public service since 1908. But in each instance the setback was more a party than a personal defeat—and each time he came back stronger than ever.

The Harding landslide in 1920 cost Mr. NEELY election for a fifth consecutive House term. Two years later, he was elected to the Senate, but went down to defeat with Alfred E. Smith in seeking to be returned in 1928. He won another Senate term in 1930, was reelected in 1936, and was elected Governor in 1940.

Two years later, Mr. NEELY sought unsuccessfully to get back to the Senate. He won

a House term again in 1944, only to lose again in the Republican sweep of 1946. He got back to the Senate to stay in 1948.

Through the years, Mr. NEELY had strong support from John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers. And through the years, Mr. Lewis could count on the Senator's support, whether for a mine-safety bill or a measure to impose quotas on oil imports.

Mr. NEELY was born November 9, 1874, on a farm near Groves, W. Va., the son of a country physician. He was of Scottish, Irish, and Welsh descent, but his ancestors had been in the country since Revolutionary days. His college studies were interrupted by service in the West Virginia Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, but he returned to get arts and law degrees from West Virginia University.

In the process, he won a Phi Beta Kappa key, numerous oratorical honors, and the medal for being the best-drilled cadet in the school's military department.

For nearly 2 years before his death, the ailing Senator had spent most of his time in the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital. In May 1956 he underwent an operation after having suffered a severe attack of sciatica. In November of that year, he fractured his hip.

When Congress convened on January 7, the Senator appeared in a wheelchair. After 45 minutes, he returned to the hospital.

Senator NEELY was married in 1903 to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont. There are three children, John C., a Baltimore internal revenue employee; Alfred, a Fairmont attorney; and Mrs. Corinne Neely Pettit, Charleston, S. C.

He headed the 1951-52 crime investigation which led to the appointment of Robert V. Murray as chief of police, and later praised Chief Murray and his men for anticrime achievements.

Senator NEELY was a stormy petrel in West Virginia politics from 1908, when he jumped into the political swim as mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., and in national affairs since 1913.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay my respects to Mrs. Neely and the members of this wonderful family. The Nation, the State, and the Fairmount community have lost an outstanding man, an outstanding statesman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the death of United States Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY takes from our ranks one of the most sincere, courageous, and colorful legislators of our Nation's history; a man of deep faith, of strong idealism. Senator NEELY dedicated his life to fighting for those measures and actions that were for the best interests of the backbone of America, the workers, the farmers, and the small and independent businessman.

MATT NEELY could always be found on the side of the exploited, the sick, the poor, the underprivileged, and those discriminated against.

MATT NEELY was a builder in making America a better country in which to live. He stood for everything that was good, noble, and uplifting.

MATT NEELY has left indelibly his imprint upon the pages of American history, a constructive imprint.

The country has lost one of its truly great men. West Virginia has lost one of its outstanding citizens.

To Mrs. Neely and her sons and daughter, I extend my deepest sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the late Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY whose death on Saturday brought great sorrow here and in his home State of West Virginia.

MATTHEW NEELY will be sadly missed. His long years of distinguished service in the United States Senate, in the House of Representatives and as Governor of the great State of West Virginia were spent in rendering outstanding assistance to the people he so ably represented. Senator NEELY had great ability. He was a dedicated public servant. His courage and devotion to duty brought him the respect and love of all who had the privilege of knowing him personally. Mr. Speaker, the United States Senate has lost one of its finest Members. West Virginians have lost a wonderful friend and Senator NEELY's family has lost a devoted husband and father. I join my colleagues in extending deepest sympathy to the family of this great American.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, one of West Virginia's foremost public figures passed away on Saturday morning. He was the Honorable MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, senior Senator from West Virginia, who had served one of the longest continuing tenures in the upper House.

He was steadfast and in his convictions and had the courage of a lion in public and private life.

Although there were many who did not agree with the causes he espoused, it was with admiration that these dissenters viewed his forthright stand on matters of public concern.

His long career had embraced service in both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate as well as a term as Governor of our mutual home State.

This long course of public service began in 1911 when he served as clerk of the house of delegates in the West Virginia Legislature. Thereafter, there were only a bare handful of years when he was not in some position of public trust and honor.

Members of the West Virginia delegation in this House, I am certain, feel a great sense of personal loss. I, for one, am grateful in the remembrance of his kind advice and counsel in a great many personal ways during my first term here in the 83d Congress.

While we were of opposite political faiths and philosophies, we shared a community of interest in seeing to it that the welfare of West Virginia and

the United States was advanced at every opportunity.

While his last illness had prevented him from leaving any great imprint on the affairs of the Senate for 2 years, it is the prior period of his vigor and activity that will make him long remembered by his colleagues, friends, and fellow West Virginians.

He championed many causes and will be recorded by history as one of those to be found in the forefront of any valid liberal cause.

I know that his family, especially Mrs. Neely with whom Mrs. Neal and I are old friends, will feel his loss keenly. He will be mourned by a wide and varied acquaintanceship.

He was cast in a mold which has no duplicate either here or elsewhere. The people of West Virginia have truly lost a great defender of their fundamental rights and liberties.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the passing of MATTHEW NEELY touched me very deeply. When I came to this House he was a Member of it. He served here well; he served excellently as Governor of his State, as president of West Virginia University, and for a long time as Senator from that great State.

MATTHEW NEELY had as much courage as any man I have ever served with. He had tremendous ability, and he also had the facility of speech to express himself. His was a long, full, and useful life in these United States of ours, and the world is better for his having passed this way.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, my family and I mourn the loss of a good friend—the late senior Senator of West Virginia, MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Neely and her sons and daughter.

Long have been the years of admiration and respect I have had for this great West Virginia liberal who championed the causes of labor and advanced the progress of our beloved Mountain State.

I recall a time when I was quite a young lad that my father, Jacob Staggers, with great admiration, asked the distinguished Mr. NEELY to shake hands with me. I remember well the straight figure, the penetrating eyes, and the friendly smile—characteristics that identified MATTHEW NEELY wherever he went.

From that time since, MATTHEW NEELY has impressed me with his great energy, self-reliance, straightforwardness, and his armor of sureness. I often wondered if at any time he felt that he might be wrong, or maybe just a little mistaken. But I never found an answer to that feeling—always he seemed to be so sure.

Although many times we did not agree, I say here with deepest respect and gratitude that I knew Senator NEELY as a friend, as a leader of the Democratic Party of West Virginia, as a representative of the State of West Virginia in the Charleston executive mansion, in the

House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States. As he progressed up the ladder of fame, he never failed to keep a lifeline open between himself and the people back home. Knowing and loving people was his greatest possession.

MATTHEW NEELY has now vacated the Democratic leadership in West Virginia, but he has left behind a store of wisdom and hard facts which will be useful and fruitful to his successors. I shall long remember our campaigns together and the sound advice he freely gave me and other younger candidates. There is no doubt that he was a champion and loved the fury of a political fight.

He was a man of mental superiority and great physical endurance, yet he was a man of meekness and gentleness too. MATT NEELY read his Bible with the zest and eagerness of a disciple, and for every occasion and situation he could quote an applicable verse from the Scriptures. Gentle and warm were his accounts of childhood days in West Virginia, and subsequent years of teaching the boys and girls in a hillside schoolhouse.

Appropriately writes Bill Hart, one of Senator NEELY's lifelong friends and editor of the Dominion News, Morgantown, W. Va., in his January 20 column, *It May Interest You*:

What made NEELY great? What caused him to stand out above all his contemporaries for nearly 50 years? There will be many explanations, here are ours:

First and foremost was his courage; then his ability; third, his complete confidence in himself to do any task he set; fourth, his genuine desire to know people; fifth, his memory; sixth, his poise; seventh, careful attention to his health; eighth, his deep religious convictions; ninth, an uncanny knack of doing the right thing at the right time in politics; tenth, past master at judging people; eleventh, adroitness in not being maneuvered into any commitment or situation he did not desire to be, and the latter, undoubtedly, caused him to have many political enemies.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, may I call attention to the absence of two other Members from West Virginia who are out of Washington at the present time. I ask unanimous consent that they may be permitted to insert their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker—

Whether at Naishapur or Babylon,
Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run,
The Wine of Life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The Leaves of Life keep falling one by one.

In the quiet hours of last Saturday morning, at the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, the great soul of the senior Senator from West Virginia, the Honorable MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, winged its way behind the twilight's purpled veil to dwell in that blessed land beyond the stars. His passing reminds us that "the wings of man's life are plumed with the feathers of death."

The years of public service rendered by MATTHEW M. NEELY cover the space of a half century. All my life I had heard

of him until I came to know him. He was a man who possessed phenomenal resources of memory, a man who had prodigious physical endurance, a man whose courage was as that of the Spartans. His was a long and rich and colorful life but now the silver cord has been loosed and the golden bowl has been broken. As I think of him and other friends—

Linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but him departed.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY served a number of terms in this House and he will be missed by his colleagues and friends here. The memory of him will ever live within the hearts of his people. On behalf of my colleagues and from the depths of my own heart, I express my tenderest sympathies to his charming wife and to all of the members of the family circle. May God bless them and keep them, and may the divine light of Heaven guide and direct them in their greatest hour of sorrow. They may be comforted by the thought that their loved one was a great citizen and a true American in the real sense and meaning of the word, and they may rejoice in the promise that loved ones may eventually be reunited in the—

City of temples and turrets of gold,
That gleam by the sapphire sea,
Like jewels more splendid than earth may behold,
Or are dreamed of by you and by me.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Senator MATT NEELY leaves a great void in the liberal ranks in Congress. In his more than 50 years of dedicated public service MATT NEELY consistently displayed the type of political courage and devotion to liberal principles which served as an inspiration to all who knew him.

The people of his State and of our Nation have lost a vigorous and effective defender of the public interest who will be sorely missed. I extend my condolences to his widow and children in their great loss.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, although I am not from West Virginia, Mrs. Reece came from that State. Her father and Senator NEELY served together in the United States Senate and, of course, I served with him here in the House of Representatives for many years. A close personal relationship existed between Senator NEELY and Mrs. Reece's family. I knew her father had a high appreciation of the Senator's abilities and his facility for expressing himself both in an entertaining and effective way. He served his State and his Nation proudly and well in all phases of political and social life. I feel a great sense of loss in the passing of Senator NEELY. My association with him over the years constitutes one of my very

pleasant reflections. He will be greatly missed not only in the State of West Virginia but in the Nation.

My profoundest sympathies go out to Mrs. Neely and the other members of his family and likewise to his host of friends throughout the State who were so deeply interested in him over the years.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution—House Resolution 445—and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY, a Senator of the United States from the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of six Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members of the House: Mr. BAILEY, Mr. STAGGERS, Mrs. KEE, Mr. BYRD, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. MOORE.

The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 21, 1958, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1466. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Inland Waterways Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 311); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1467. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1468. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia, transmitting the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to an act approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 108); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1469. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia, transmitting the Annual Report of the Office of Civil Defense of the District of Columbia, pursuant to Public Law 886, 81st Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1470. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to extend and improve the act of September 23, 1950, and the act of September 30, 1950, which provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1471. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to provide salary increases for Foreign Service personnel equitable to those being otherwise provided for civil service and other officers and employees of the Federal Government"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1472. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Bureau of Narcotics covering restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and fund accounts under the control of the Treasury Department, pursuant to Public Law 798, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1473. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 45th Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to the act of February 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1474. A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion in the case of *William E. Nash v. The United States* (Congressional No. 13-55), pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and to House Resolution 93, 84th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1475. A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion in the case of *Herman Benson, et al. v. The United States* (Congressional No. 17876), pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and to House Resolution 319, 82d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1476. A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the court's opinion in the case of *The State House, Inc. v. The United States* (Congressional No. 14-55), pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and to House Resolution 290, 84th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1477. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of Natale H. Bellocchi and Oscar R. Edmondson"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1478. A letter from the executive director, the American National Theatre and Academy, transmitting a report of the American National Theatre and Academy for the year 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1479. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to promote the interests of national defense through the advancement of the aeronautical research programs of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1480. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, transmitting a report with respect to positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1481. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of an order entered in the case of Eduardo Pires, A-7483662, relative to rescission of adjust-

ment of status granted under section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. A. 155 (c)), pursuant to section 246 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U. S. C. 1256 (a)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1482. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting several reports of individuals admitted to the United States pursuant to section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, for medical treatment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1483. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, pursuant to section 244 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (5)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1484. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence for certain aliens, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1485. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, pursuant to Public Law 863, approved July 1, 1948 (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1486. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation for the case of Lidia Ditenberg, A-7810686, pursuant to section 244 (a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (2)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1487. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications of certain aliens for permanent residence, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1488. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, pursuant to section 244 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (1)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of January 16, 1958, the following bill was reported January 17, 1958:

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 9955. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit; without amendment (Rept. No. 1282). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted January 20, 1958]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4642. A bill to establish a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure; with amendment (Rept. No. 1283). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 6995. A bill

to amend Public Law 883, 84th Congress, to provide for the conveyance of certain additional property of the United States to the city of Roseburg, Oreg., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1284). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Committee on Government Operations. S. 1408. An act to provide allowances for transportation of house trailers to civilian employees of the United States who are transferred from one official station to another; without amendment (Rept. No. 1285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 446. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 9955, a bill to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit; without amendment (Rept. No. 1286). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 447. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 8381, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1287). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 10097. A bill to provide for 3-year terms of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committeemen in order to give added continuity and stability to the farmer committee system, and to provide for elected members of the State committee; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 10098. A bill to deny income-tax exemption to labor organizations which participate in, or intervene in, political campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10099. A bill to amend title II of the Agricultural Act of 1956 so as to provide for the utilization of surplus agricultural products through the use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown on farms in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 10100. A bill to strengthen democratic processes and procedures in elections of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 10101. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make it an unfair labor practice to engage in picketing unless authorized by a certain percentage of the employees of the employer whose premises are being picketed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 10102. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to provide certain safeguards against the misuse of the funds of labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 10103. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to deny the benefits of such act to labor organizations having officers who have been convicted of certain offenses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H. R. 10104. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H. R. 10105. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 a

year the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$900 the additional personal income tax exemptions allowed a taxpayer and his spouse by reason of their attainment of age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 10107. A bill to insure the equal protection of the laws to all persons regardless of race, color, religion or national origin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 10108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to impose a graduated tax on the taxable income of corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. R. 10109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the imposition of an import tax on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 10110. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DAWSON of Utah:

H. R. 10111. A bill to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes with respect to certain lands granted to States and Territories for public purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 10112. A bill to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 10113. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 10114. A bill to provide equitable treatment for producers participating in the soil-bank program on the basis of incorrect information furnished by the Government; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KNOX:

H. R. 10115. A bill to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. KNUTSON:

H. R. 10116. A bill to stabilize the market supply and price of farm-produced feed grains and livestock to insure the continuous ample volume of meat products for consumers and to provide equitable opportunity for farm producers to achieve income parity, to provide means of meeting natural farm production disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H. R. 10117. A bill to extend and expand the authority of Public Law 480, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 10118. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the disposal of certain surplus property to public health agencies of a State, its political subdivisions and instrumentalities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MONTAÑA:

H. R. 10119. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the imposition of an import tax on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 10120. A bill to provide for the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 10121. A bill to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 10122. A bill to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. R. 10123. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit a Representative in Congress to nominate as a candidate to a service academy, a person domiciled at any place in the State from which such Representative is elected; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 10124. A bill to provide that an employee whose remuneration is paid jointly by two or more political subdivisions of a State may elect social security coverage as a self-employed individual if he has not been covered, by an agreement under section 218 of the Social Security Act, as an employee of any such subdivisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SILER:

H. R. 10125. A bill to provide that railroad employees may retire on a full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; to provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of the individual's average monthly compensation for the 5 years of highest earnings; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 10126. A bill to provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program and to provide for an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 10127. A bill to extend for an additional period of 2 years the authority to regulate exports contained in the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 10128. A bill to extend for an additional period of 2 years the authority to regulate exports contained in the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H. R. 10129. A bill to provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program and to provide for an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H. R. 10130. A bill to amend title II of the Veterans' Benefits Act to limit the closing or transfer of functions or activities of Veterans' Administration regional offices, or hospitals, homes, or centers; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 10131. A bill to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend the direct loan program for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 10132. A bill to broaden use of disaster loan revolving fund; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 10133. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States in Massachusetts to the city of Quincy, Mass.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 10134. A bill to amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that the Veterans' Administration shall not sever service

connection of any veteran's disability when he has been in receipt of compensation for 10 or more years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 10135. A bill to provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program and to provide for an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. R. 10136. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue identifying numbered receipt upon the filing of income tax returns in order to aid in the collection of income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAUMHART:

H. J. Res. 504. Joint resolution to designate the 1st day of May of each year as Loyalty Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLEY:

H. J. Res. 505. Joint resolution to establish the Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. Con. Res. 242. Concurrent resolution providing for the remains of the unknown American of the Second World War and of the unknown American of the Korean conflict to lie in state in the rotunda of the United States Capitol before burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. Res. 448. Resolution requesting the Secretary of State to secure an agreement with Japan to protect Alaska-spawned salmon; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. Res. 449. Resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the staff consultation entitled "The Communist Mind"; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take action so as to afford protection to certain small industries of West Virginia; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 10137. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Mrs. Sarah R. Wallace against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 10138. A bill for the relief of Edeltraud Collom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 10139. A bill for the relief of Wallace Y. Daniels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 10140. A bill for the relief of Umeko Suchiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H. R. 10141. A bill for the relief of John J. Flynn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H. R. 10142. A bill for the relief of Hugh Lee Fant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. R. 10143. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carrie E. Vincent; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 10144. A bill for the relief of Helen Revesz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 10145. A bill for the relief of Washib Ullah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

359. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolutions adopted at the 42d Annual League Conference by the New Jersey State League of Municipalities regarding Federal sewage treatment plant program; housing, slum clearance, and urban renewal programs; Federal taxation of municipal and public agency bond income; and Federal payments in lieu of taxes; to the Committee on Public Works.

360. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the recording secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Santa Rosa, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging adoption of the Forand bill entitled "Social Security Amendments of 1958"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Educational Deficiencies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILL E. NEAL

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1958

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the vast hysteria engendered by Soviet Russia's launching of a sputnik, by the international rumors of manned rockets in space, and the imminence of a decision on whether we should waste any more of our time in fruitless conferences with Khrushchev & Co., I am impressed by a communication I recently received from an organization of engineers and scientists in which the statement is made that enrollments in our scientific and engineering schools is at an alltime high.

The point is further made, one with which I am in heartiest agreement, that it is folly to lay too much emphasis on the exact sciences, to try and force square pegs in round education holes, by attracting young people to such studies when many of them may be basically unfit to grasp the subjects.

There is a danger, too, that the stampede of many of our people in the direction of forgetting the humanities, philosophy, literature, language, and the other great broad bases of our western

civilization in favor of a slide rule, electric computer, or surveying transit would have two possible effects:

First. Attracting inferior talent to our technical schools might give us a quantity of graduate engineers, but it occurs to me that the quality of such people would suffer greatly.

Second. Important segments of our society would be deprived of future leadership in fields as vital to our survival as a free, humanist people as the development of new and better rockets and satellites.

In my own State of West Virginia, a recent survey was concluded by some education experts, headed by Eston K. Feaster, dean of the School of Education at West Virginia. Our educational rating, I am unhappy to say, is 41st in the list of 48 States.

Now, my point is this: During each successive session of our State legislature for the past 24 years, the education interests have successfully induced members to boost the appropriation for State school aid. Today, public education costs account for some 54 percent of all State expenditures each year.

Yet, Dr. Feaster's group had this to say:

The most alarming symptom was [the teachers'] fatalistic attitude toward pupil deficiencies and derelictions. The charge most frequently lodged against pupils was "They don't know how to study." The tone of the accusation and of the teachers'

elaboration on it was one of resignation to fate, of washing their hands of responsibility. Until teachers become imbued with the attitude that pupil deficiencies in minimum essentials are the unfinished business of every teacher, the situation in West Virginia will grow progressively worse.

The survey further disclosed that since 1945 enrollment in physics courses has dropped 10 percent, chemistry 17 percent, Latin—3 years only in our system—is off 20 percent, all of which would seem to indicate that such things are not being stressed enough.

On the other hand, something called office practice enrollments have climbed by 139 percent and so-called driver education has 7 times more enrollments than it had 10 years ago.

When we hear so much about crash programs in the field of exact science, it makes me wonder just how much good such programs will do. There is no doubt that we cannot recover in weeks from more than 40 years of the gradual indoctrination of our teachers with the progressive education theories under which a youngster can do pretty much what he pleases in the classroom, decide what courses he will take, and is subject all the time to less and less discipline so necessary for the immature mind.

It may be that the Feaster report will be enough of a shock to the parents of our West Virginia children and to their teachers to begin a return to the fundamental aspects of education which are